SAD DAY AT PHILLIPS

Thousands of Citizens View the Ashes of Their Homes.

Governor Peck, with Trainloads of Provisions, Relieving the Destitute Inhabitants.

RECOVERED TEN BODIES

July 27 Is a Fatal Fire Anniversary in Wisconsin.

Losses in the Belle Plain Conflagration Saturday-Lorillard Building Burned in New York.

OHILLIPS, Wis., July 29.-Relief trains eave fairly poured into Phillips to-day, and there are supplies of food here now sufficient to last the fire sufferers a month. The relief committee asks especially for clothing and money, and these will be amply provided by the people of the State, without outside help. Four bodies were rescued from the lake to-day. Relief supplies came from Milwaukee, Ashland, Marshfield, Stevens Point, Superior and other places. Men were set to work building a large mess tent, where the homeless people will be fed, and putting up temporary structures where they can sleep. The dead, so far as known, number fourteen, but the exact number will probably never be known. The sale of liquor has been stopped, owing to the arrival of parties of tramps and rough characters, who threatened trouble. A box car has been turned into a jail, special deputies sworn in, and all lawlessness will be suppressed. All insurance men are out of town to-day, and it is impossible to obtain the lists of insurance

The scene here beggars description. Blackened faces of those who fought to save their homes stare with blootshot eyes at the heaps of ruins which mark their once happy homes. Not since the terrible forest fires that destroyed Peshtigo has anything occurred which will compare with the scene of ruin here. A committee of citizens from Ashland arrived with a special train of provisions last night, at 9 o'clock. It was the first material relief to arrive, and it arrived just in time to keep the people from actual suffering for want of food. The provisions were given out in small quantities, so as to make them last long as possible and keep something available until other provisions arrived. Men and women walk the streets, all begrimed, wringing their hands and bemoaning their sad fate. The town hall and a few small buildings were all that are left standing. They were immediately converted into shelter for the destitute, but only a few of the women and children could crowd into them. A vast multitude had to remain without shelter and food last night, but tents were brought in from the neighboring towns, and improvised huts are being utilized to-night. SHELTER FOR THE HOMELESS.

Governor Peck and his staff arrived from Madison this morning. A dozen cars of provisions have arrived from various cities, and the organization for relief has been completed. Governor Peck met with the committee at the town hall this morning and offered many suggestions. He brought a large quantity of sheeting with him, which is being converted into tents. Great crowds of residents who were chased out of the city by flames Friday are returning to-day to look over the ruins. Already lumber is being shipped in for the purpose of rebuilding, and operations have already begun. The local relief committee is organized with W. B. Davis as chairman, R. J. Riordan secretary, E. H. Winchester treasurer, W. H. Wilson chairman of committee on correspondence and information. It is a remarkable coincidence that all of the terrible fires in northern Wisconsin have occurred July 27.

It was on July 27, 1892, that Iron River, in the extreme northern part of Wisconsin, was totally wiped out by the flames and all the State responded promptly to the call for aid. Fifield, another sawmill town, was almost totally wiped out by fire July 27, 1893, and now comes the total destruction of Phillips on Friday, July 27, 1894. Two more bodies have been recovered from the river where the terrible holocaust occurred, those of Mr. James Locke and one of his children. The boat house on which the desperate men, women and children took refuge was shoved from the shore. Before it had gone far the suction of the flames drew it right up into a regular furnace of fire. The boats were either overturned or the people jumped It is now estimated that fifteen lives were lost at this place. It is supposed that the bodies of several children are buried under the ruins of the wagon and foot bridge, which, it is claimed, gave way while they were trying to escape from the flames to the penisula which runs out into the lake, approaching closely the location of the John R. Davis Lumber Company's plant. Mrs. Cliss, who was picked up after clinging to an overturned boat for an hour, is doing nicely and it is thought she will recover. The list of the larger losses approximately is:

LOSSES BY THE FIRE. John R. Davis Lumber Company, \$500,000; Fayette Shaw Tannery Company, \$150,000; Wiscorsin Central Railway Company, \$20,-900; Jump River Lumber Combany, \$20,000; city and county property, \$75,000; Fifield Manufacturing Company, \$8,000; Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic Railroad Company, \$10,600; F. L. Hunt, \$20,006; C. C. Kellsher, \$18,000; Jacob Rasmussens, \$10,000; Giles House, \$18,000. This is not counting the \$500,000 loss to the residence owners. The list of dead recovered from the river up to 1:30 this afternoon is as follops: MRS. DAVID BRYDEN and two chil-

JAMES E. LOCKE and two children. FRANK CLISS and one child.

Mrs. James Locke and two children are still in the water.

The unknown person found proved to be a weman, and was so designated by the Chairman Davis spoke highly of the prompt assistance renderd by the cities on

Awaraed Highest Honors-World's Fair.



MOST PERFECT MADE. A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterans

40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

whom calls had been made. "The car of provisions from Ashland was the first to arrive," said Mr. Davis. "George Singleton and a man named Turner tramped through the woods from Fifield and brought us food Saturday. The town of Prentice also did nobly in taking care of our destitute who fled there." Other consignments received have been as follows: Large consignment of provisions from West Superior, car provisions from Portage, car from Wausau, car from Stevens's Point, two cars from Milwaukee, car from Rhinelander, car from Chicago, car from Eau Claire, private contributions of cash direct to B. W. Davis, as chairman of relief committee from city of Merrill, \$300; E. P. Allis & Co., Milwaukee, \$100; Roundy, Peckham & Co., Milwaukee, \$100; Stevens Point, \$30.

LOSS AT BELLE PLAIN.

The Iowa Town in Ruins from Saturday's Fire.

BELLE PLAIN, Ia., July 29.-Sunday morning dawned upon the fire-swept city of Belle Plain, that was burned out yesterday, showing in all its desolation the ruins of the fire of Saturday afternoon. The following are the largest losers, with insurance and companies in which policles were held:

Van Meter & Cox, loss \$13,000, insurance \$5,500; Swift & Co., loss \$6,000, insurance \$4,000, Hartford \$2,000; Charles Hosmer, loss \$6,000, insurance \$4,000, Merchants' and Bankers \$2,000, Aetna \$2,000; Henry Shelp & Co., loss \$8,500, insurance \$4,500, Springfield \$1,750, Underwriters, \$1,750; Montgomery Block, loss \$5,750, insurance \$4,500, Hartford \$2,250, Springfield \$2,250; H. Nicholson, loss \$12,000, insurance \$3,000, Home of New York \$1,500, Springfield \$1,-500; J. Wheeler, loss \$4,000, insurance \$2,000. 500; J. Wheeler, loss \$4,000, insurance \$2,000 in the Iowa State; Hardy & Doughty, loss \$5,000, insurance \$2,000; Dr. McMorris, loss \$3,000, insurance \$1,000 in the Home of New York; John McIntyre, loss \$4,000, insurance \$2,000 in the Hartford; Hewitt Kroh, loss \$2,000, no insurance; Lever printing office, loss \$4,500, insurance \$1,800 n Iowa State; J. J. Losnal, loss \$18,000, insurance \$3,000; J. P. Henry, loss \$8,000, insurance \$3,000; J. D. Blue, loss \$14,000, insurance \$7,000, Hartford \$2,000, Phoenix \$2,000, Home \$3,000; Mary Raymond, loss \$3,000, insurance \$900; Union Printing Company, loss \$2,700, insurance \$1,650; B. A. Turnbull, loss \$2,500, insurance \$1,600 in the Phoenix; W. H. Burrows, clothing, \$17,000, insurance \$10,000 in Springfield and Hartford; S. Sween, loss \$6,000, in-surance \$4,000 in Hartford and Springfield; Iowa department store, loss \$30,000, insurance \$16,000; F. Sheets, loss \$3,000, no insurance; W. F. Donavan, loss \$4,000, insurance \$2,500, Hawkeye \$1,250, Hartford \$1,250; Carney Block, loss \$5,000, insurance \$2,500 in Iowa State; Hartman Grocery Company, loss \$10,000, insurance \$4,000 in Hartford; F. E. Zealsky, loss on building \$15,000, insurance \$10,000, loss on stock \$5,-000, insurance \$3,000; V. Hodek, loss on stock \$4,800, no insurance, loss on build-ing \$2,600, insurance \$1,500; Ira Husted, Stock \$2,000, on building \$2,000, insured in Hartford; loss on two residences \$2,000, insurance \$1,750 in Hartford and Underwriters of New York; Citizens' National Bank, loss \$3,000, insurance \$2,000 in Pennsylvania Fire; Swell & Rusk, loss \$7,000; insurance, \$4,000, in Iowa State, of Keokuk, W. P. Hanson, hardware and jewelry; loss, \$9,200; no insurance. S. Weitheim, loss, \$18,000; insurance, \$1,000. Nichols & Hair, loss, \$17,000; insurance, \$10,000. Dr. Worley, loss, \$8,000; insurance, \$3,000. Gronsman, loss, \$14,000; insurance, \$8,000. Herring Hotel, loss, \$8,000; insurance, \$2,-000. C. & N. W. rallway, loss, \$5,000; insurance, \$4,000. T. Lawrence, loss, \$25,000; insurance, \$15,000-\$2,500 in Home of New York, \$2,500 in Continental, \$2,000 in Comercial Union, \$3,500 in Springfield, \$2,000 in North American, \$2,500 in Phoenix. A. A. Solsen & Co., brick block, \$4,500; insurance, \$1,000. T. F. Greenlee, opera house, loss, \$25,000; insurance, \$18,000. Meek's grocery,

loss, \$4,000; no insurance. Together wit smaller losses, this brings the total within the neighborhood of \$500. 000. The companies involved to the greatest extent are as follows: Hartford, \$30,000; Springfield, \$30,000; Phoenix, \$16,000; Iowa State, \$12,000; Pire and Marine, of Dubuque, \$8,000; Farmers', of Cedar Rapids, \$6,000; Home, of New York, \$6,000; Liverpool, London & Globe, \$5,000; Hawkeye, of Moines, \$5,000; Merchants' Mutual, of Davenport, \$4,000; Aetna \$4,000; Underwriters', of New York, \$2,00; Pennsylvania Fire, \$2,-000; Continental, \$2,500; North American, \$2,-000; Commercial Union, \$2,000; Merchants' and Bankers', \$2,000. Losses by companies writing small amounts and insurance which cannot be placed at this hour will probably bring the insurance to \$200,000, of which all is on total losses.

A Lorillard Building Burned.

NEW YORK, July 29 .- A big down-town fire broke out this afternoon and did a damage of at least \$150,000. It started in the basement of the six-story building at 82 to 88 Fulton street. Three of the lower floors were destroyed, while the upper part is so badly damaged that the building is practically gutted. One of the sufferers was the premises of the New York Law Journal, whose composing room was destroyed. Other occupants of the building were Pell & Co., tailors; Bros... steam printers: ler & Montophand, restaurant; child & John B. Foster, the Duane Press Company, H. P. Brooks, mold maker, and A. Lounsbury, jeweler. Every occupant of the building suffered more or less loss. Nearly all the owners of the business concerns in the place were out of town and the agent of the Lorillard estate, which owns the building, could not be found. A complete list of the tenants could not, therefore, be obtained. Two hundred firemen were called out on the five alarms sounded and three of them were overcome by the heat. They quickly revived when rescued from the fire escape. The cause of the fire is unknown.

TALKING FOR HER RACE.

Ida Wells, the Colored Lecturess, Returns from Her Tour of England.

NEW YORK, July 29 .- Miss Ida B. Wells, the advocate of the rights of the colored people and the agitator against lynching, who has just returned from a four-months tour of lecturing on the subject in Engand, spoke to-night at the Bethel A. M. E. Church. The church was filled, many white people being among the listeners. Thomas Fortune, the president of the Afro-American League, introduced Miss Wells, who said she went to England at the invitation of some of the prominent thinkers there, after having been denied the privilege in Boston, New York and before the President. She addressed 102 meetings in England, she said, and as a result an anti-lynching committee composed o: prominent people, was formed at each of these meetings. Resolutions were passed urging the American public to abolish the barbaric outrage against human life. Miss Wells said that the people of the South are as bitter against the negroes as they were before the days of freedom. When she was in England, she says copies of Southern newspapers containing articles attacking her personal character were spread broadcast there, and that everything was done to influence the British public against her.
"We want the colored race to be placed

in the proper light before the people of this country," Miss Wells concluded, for there is in literature no true type of the negro as he is to-day. The lawless lynching in the South for alleged crimes against the whites arc, in ninety-nine cases out of every hundred, simple outrages against our race. The press is in control of the whites and the attacks upon us are colored to suit themselves. The colored people of this country should organize themselves from one end of the country to the other. They should at least contribute the sine ws of war with which to fight the battle. The South knows that we are very much disorganized. It is our duty to see that every story published from the South in which a negro is accused of some fiendish act and lynched for it is run down by our own detectives, if necessary, and the other side of it published. There are two sides to every lynching."

A SHOCKING FIND.

Three Missing Children Found Dead in a Caboose Closet.

HARTFORD, Conn., July 29 .- The children of James W. Ganion, a locomotive engineer on the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad, who have been missing since Thursday afternoon, when they went to bathe in the Connecticut river, were found dead at 8 o'clock this morning in the closet of a freight caboose standing on a side track near the roundhouse, not three hundred feet from their nome. After numerous searches for two days, Chief of Folice Bill ordered the freight cars and railroad property searched, and two policemen were drawn to the caboose this morning by the smell of decomposing flesh. In the trainmen's closet, shut by a spring lock, they found the three bodies, entirely nude and badly decomposed. The inquest of Medical Examiner Fuller disclosed no evidence of foul play, and he gave a verdict of accidental death by asphyxiation. The caboose was newly painted, and the children went into it to play, a pack of cards being found in the closet. It is supposed they closed the door and could not open it, and soon suffocated in the stifling hot air of the narrow | direct to Washington.

inclosure. The children's names were Raymond, aged nine, Leroy, aged seven, and Freddie, aged four.

OLDER THAN COLUMBUS.

Indian Relics with the Date 1440 Found in New York.

SAVANNAH, N. Y., July 29.-An Indian mound was plowed up Friday here, revealing several human bones that had been deposited in the vault built of stone. Inside the vault were found several specimens of stone and copper knives, hatchets, pipes, arrow heads and many coins, some bearing the date of 1440. The pieces of money are square, with the Indian head on one side and the date on the other.

POLITICAL PROPHETS

TAMMANY LEADERS NOT CHASING THE NEW YORK MAYORALTY.

Gilroy Officially Announces He Is Out of the Race-Mr. Platt's Views on Republican Possibilities.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 29.-This has been a day of rest among the politicians, and, save for the fish dinner given by Fire Commissioner Scannell at Krum's Lake House this afternoon, nobody would have ever known there was even the suspicion of a Democratic conference. That there was to have been one had Senator Murphy been able to leave Washington is pretty well established by the arrival of District Attorney Ridgeway, of Brooklyn, who openly expressed his disappointment when young Mr. Murphy said that he did not expect his father until the latter part of the week, A politician who is in a position to know said to-day: "The fish dinner at Krum's was not even an informal conference. Nothing will or can be done until Mr. Murphy reaches here, for he will not only speak for Senator Hill, but also for Governor Flower. It is possible that the Governor will be here himself, for I understand that it is almost certain that there will be a conference here on Wednesday or Thursday. Lieutenant Governor Sheehan will be here on that day, and, in accordance with the ultimatum of Governor Flower that he will not run unless there is harmony in the party, I understand that Smith Weed, the New York independent Democracy, Mr. Bissell, of Erie, the Albany county Democrats and several other bolting divisions will be invited to confer.' Mr. Ridgeway said to-day: "I have not been invited to any conference, but if had seen Mr. Murphy I might have talked

candidates of the Democratic party will be well supported. I may not be here next Wednesday. Hon. Warner Miller said: "It seems to me very probable that Governor Flower can dictate terms to the State Democratic leaders, because he is really the very strongest

man they have."

over matters with him. King's county is in

better shape than it was last fall, and the

Richard Croker became slightly communicative to-day, and, speaking of probable Republican nominations, said: "The ticket nave heard mentioned the most is Morton and Aldridge, the latter being the Mayor of Rochester." He would not speak on the subject of a Democratic ticket. To-night Mayor Gilroy, in reiterating that he would not be a candidate for renomination, added: "And you may say, as far as I know, there is no man in Tammany Hall who is an avowed candidate for the nomination for Mayor, or who has a lien on the nomination. This position of affairs gives, in my judgment, greater strength to Tam-many Hall." He believes that the candidate of Tammany Hall will be successful. The Mayor does not believe that the present industrial condition will affect the election. "If Congress should get through a tariff bill," he said, "which should settle the question in a way that would give confidence to the manufacturers and commercial men, I believe that it will be followed by business revival. Everything is waiting for it, and prosperity is bound to come as soon as the matter is settled." The Mayor

that Democrats can carry the State if Democrats will get together. Mayor Gilroy leaves for New York early to-morrow morning. He will return here Friday. Tammany Hall politicians who are in Saratoga are beginning to believe that there is a chance of their organization and the Grace-Fairchild faction meeting on a county ticket. They are led to take this view of the local political situation by the knowledge that the Republicans intend to nominate a stalwart Republican for Mayor. The State Democrats are said to be unalterably opposed to a combination ticket with a Republican at its head.

is for harmony in the party. He believes

"I observe that our distinguished anti-Tammany fellow-citizen, the Hon. William R. Grace, is reported in all the newspapers this morning as saying from the decks of the Lucania, in the way of a farewell mes-sage to New Yorkers: 'Under no circumstances will the State Democracy consent to have a Republican at the head of the municipal ticket.' The Tammany leaders at Saratoga send forth loving messages to the State Democracy, and tell them that the tiger is ready to lie down with the donkey. Mr. Grace boldly announces that what he and his friends are after is the offices for themselves. At the first sign of a really probably and permanent Republican split they all throw off their several masks and then front merrily towards the

plunder. "No sane Republican can fail to see his duty in such circumstances. I have no candidate for the mayoralty nor the smallest disposition to influence the conduct of party affairs here, except to counsel union. to urge that the factions come together in one party, to beg that no influence, however small, no element, however weak or few, be sacrifleced to the angry spirit of faction. If there ever was a time when Republicans should keep sober and think before they act this is the time. The Republicans have to-day the opportunity of a lifetime. If we be wise and true to public sentiment we can elect the Governor, the Legislature and the municipal ticket in New York. But we are not united and we are at the crisis of our internal difficulties. A false step now may mean the ruin of everything and the resurrection of Tammany on its own ashes. Some Republicans have been talking most unwisely about the action of the State committee last week. Members of one faction have spread their feathers and crowed as it they had come into possession of the earth and the fullness thereof, whereas, the most minute investigator would be utterly unable to show that they had been divested of every fortune and every hope, whereas, so far as I know, they are to-day pos sessed of everything both of value and of

credit that they ever owned.' May Join the Republicans.

DENVER, Col., July 29.-Two Democratic State conventions will be held in Colorado this year, both in this city Sept. 3. The silver Democrats, who fused with the Populists in 1892, are disposed to do the same again if they can get a satisfactory ticket. The other faction, the white wings, are likely to join forces with the Republicans.

FROM HONOLULULAND.

The Commissioners Intimate They Have a Cat in a Bag.

CHICAGO, July 29.-Messrs. H. A. Wideman, Samuel Parker, J. A. Crimmins and Major Seward passed through Chicago this evening en route to Washington from Honolulu. Mr. Wideman, speaking in behalf of the party, said they bore credentials from the ex-Queen to the Washington government. He declined to make the object of the commission known, but stated "the cat will be out of the bag" soon after their arrival at Washington. "In a general way." he said, "our mission is for the good of the island, no matter what is the government, monarchy, provisional or re-Mr. Wideman seemed in doubt as to the official reception of the party in Washing-

ton, but hoped to be able to reach the ear of the President. In addition to the credentials from the ex-Queen, the party is armed with passports from the new republic, and thus armed, hoped to accomplish its object. Mr. Wideman added he had no doubt the present government of Hawaii was aware of the objects of the commission, and intimated they sympathized with Regarding reports from Honolulu that the party bore a petition signed by royalists requesting annexation with the United

States, Mr. Wideman said; most emphatically. While we all regard annexation to the United States as our ultimate destiny, such a thing is impossible under the present form of government." Asked as to the prospects restoration of the ex-Queen, Mr. Wideman winked significantly, but refused to make further response. The party continued its trip to-night, taking the Pennsylvania road

WAS CAUTIOUS

THE A. R. U. PRESIDENT ADDRESSES A BIG CROWD AT TERRE HAUTE

Scheme with \$5,000,000 Backing to Start Up a New Car Works with the Men Now on Strike at Pullman.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. TERRE HAUTE, Ind., July 29 .- The opera house was packed with people to-night to hear Eugene Debs's story of "the great strike." Hundreds could not gain admittance. Debs had announced in the morning paper that he would submit evidence in proof of the assertion that the companies were responsible for burning cars at Chicago; that it was done to make it necessary to call out the troops, but he did not even repeat the assertion. He did say that there was proof that the companies at Buffalo, during the strike in 1892, were guilty of causing men to commit arson so that the strikers might be blamed.

There was nothing sensational in the speech, nor anything new about the strike. He spoke for two hours, and the last hour was a general talk on labor and capital, the home and the government. He did not refer to the future of the strike. In closing, he said that whatever penalty may be attached to his actions he will meet his fate like a man. He did not think he would ever again be connected officially with a strike, and that he hoped there never would be another strike. Although he did not say so explicitly, his manner of discussing the strike was as a thing of the past. He urged workingmen to do their striking hereafter at the ballot box. He advocated the election of Populists, and when he said both the old parties ought to be destroyed he was loudly applauded. Mr. Debs's opening statement was: "I want to say that I did everything in my power to prevent the Pullman strike." He then reviewed the causes and result of the conferences with the Pullman officials which finally resulted in the boycott. Mr. Debs declared that he had no voice in ordering the Pullman strike, and said that he was unalterably opposed to strikes. By quotations from a Chicago paper of May, 1893, he showed that the general managers of the railroads had at that time so .organized themselves that sympathetic strikes on every railroad in Chicago would be forced. Mr. Debs entered largely into the political features of the strike and declared himself a Populist, by which it is supposed he believes in government ownership of railroads, telegraph lines, etc. Throughout his speech he was temperate in tone and clear in diction. There was but little attempt at flights of oratory, and yet his remarks were so stirring as to frequently cause outbursts of applause from the audience. The labor leader did not admit defeat, but on the contrary he declared that the war against Pullman would be carried on to the bitter end. He said further that so far as he was concerned this would be the last strike in which he should engage, and that hereafter he would fight out the battle along political lines, appealing to the ballot for restitution of the laborers' rights.

TO TAKE PULLMAN'S MEN. Report That the Model Town Will

Lose Eevery Inhabitant. CHICAGO, July 29.-The Record will, tomorrow morning, publish the following: "If negotiations now pending are carried to a successful termination the striking car builders at Pullman will quit the "model town" in a body and become the employes of a powerfu! new corporation organized for the manufacture of palace and freight cars and day coaches.

"For more than a week secret communications have been passing between the agent of the corporation in Chicago and the strikers' central committee. All the offers to the men are in writing, signed by a man of wealth and prominence in the business circles of the city. The names of a number of capitalists who are connected with the enterprise are also mentioned to give the communications greater weight. Thus far the deliberations of the the central committee and their replies to the advances made by the corporation have been kept wholly secret, but it is known that every member is heartily in favor of the change if reasonable terms can be agreed on. As soon as the negotiations have reached a more definite basis the matter will be laid before the body of strikers for their sanction and approval.

'The corporation which is making those offers means business." said a man who has had a part in the negotiations, "and if a definite arrangement can be made all the skilled mechanics at Pullman will be hired in a body. They are thoroughly familiar with the somewhat difficult task of making cars, and they could go right at it without a moment's delay, thus saving a new concern the thousands of dollars which it would cost to get new men started. The names of those back of the offer to the strikers will be made public within a week or two, but at present the members of the central committee at Pullman are

"It is thought that the corporation conducting the negotiations is identical with the one which filed articles with the Illinois Secretary of State early last week It has a capitalization of \$5,000,000, and its works will be located at St. Louis. Much of the money back of the enterprise has been subscribed by Eastern and English

810 Strikers Lose Jobs.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., July 29 .- Eight hundred and ten employes on the Wyoming division of the Union Pacific have already lost their jobs by reason of the recent strike, and probably a hundred more will follow. Thus far about a hundred men have been imported to take the places of the men who have been discharged. It is pretty certain that the troops stationed at Laramie, Rawlins, Rock Springs, Green River, Evanston, Ogden, Pocatello and Butte to guard railroad property will not be removed for at least a month. While the roads report a rapid resumption of business, the movement of freight trains is somewhat handicapped at some points.

Denounced by Brooklyn Union.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., July 29.—The Central Labor Union of Brooklyn to-day passed resolutions denouncing President Cleveland for calling out the federal troops during the recent strike at Chicago. The resolutions declare that the troops were called out to assist the Pullman company, a corporation inimical to the interests of the people at large. According to the union it has been shown that all the rioting at Chicago was done by outlaws hired by the Pullman company. President Cleveland, the resolutions state, has allowed himself to be used as a willing tool to crush organized labor. The union claims that it speaks for forty thousand wage earners.

Rev. Dixon Predicts a Great Strike. NEW YORK, July 29 .- Rev. Thomas Dixon spoke this morning in Association Half on "The Coming Strike." Among other things he said: "The outlook for the immediate future is one of suffering and oppresgion. The capitalists will surely retaliate on the workingmen. They will triumph in their strength. Yet they should not imagine that they are safe from future vioience. Another strike is bound to come. It will affect every industry and paralyze the world. I predict that a fearful struggle will occur in the near future."

Strike Off and Leader in Jail. IRONWOOD, Mich., July 29.-The miners' union to-day voted to strike off, and the men will return to work Monday, after being out six weeks. The troops will go home to-morrow. The strike cost the mine owners, men and the county several hundred thousand dollars. The leader of the strike is still in jail, unable to secure bonds.

Abandoned the A. R. U. MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 29.-The strike among the stevedores at Gladstone, Mich., was ended to-day by the men abandoning the A. R. U. and turning over their cards of membership to Superin-tendent Kelly. Some of the more turbu-lent of the leaders were not permitted to

The Present Administration. Thomas B. Reed, in North American Re-

return to work.

The history of the last year must have been a bitter disappointment to many good men, who, not satisfied with a reasonable amount of good government, sought to find a future better than the past by throwing themselves into the hands of a party which was and is the creation of pure opposition, a party which had never been for anything in particular, but simply against everything in general. How these men could have hoped for anything but the dismal result which now darkens the country they are probably at this moment asking themselves with more of anger than of sorrow. Of course these men, and with them many partisans of long standing, are now repenting with exceeding bitterness of

spirit. They are also bringing forth works meet for repentance. No election, however trivial, which gives men a chance to show their feelings has been neglected. Wherever the elections have been on a scale great enough the disgust of the people has taken on the largest possible proportions, and the people have not failed to emphasize what they meant. In Oregon, where the Populist hoped to render the verdict uncertain, the voters have left no doubt and given no sign which could be mistaken.

THE MOSQUITOS UGLY.

Captain O'Neil, of the Marblehead, Reads the Riot Act to Gen. Cabezas.

NEW ORLEANS, July 29 .- A letter from

Bluefields, dated July 23, shows that no trouble had taken place there up to that date. The natives are keeping a close guard of all the avenues, awaiting the arrival of the Nicaraguan troops. General Cabezas is still at Rama, where he is gathering troops. But on the date mentioned he was said to have been uncertain as to his future course, 'owing to advices from the interior describing an uprising against Zelaya, headed by General Ortiz, the commander of the Nicaraguan army. Between that rumor and the report of the declaration of war by Costa Rica, the natives regarded themselves safe from attack for some time to come. The only excitement was caused by Cabezas, under cover of martial law, preventing American ships and launches from passing Rama, and holding the vessels there pending his orders. Some Americans managed to escape from Rama and communicated the facts to Captain O'Neil, of the Marblehead, who armed his launch with a rapid-firing gun and made a trip to Rama, where he interviewed Cabezas and caused a revocation of the order to hold the ships. Captain O'Neil gave him to understand that any attempt to interfere with American ships and citizens would be promptly resented, and Cabezas promised to remember American rights in the future. The British cruiser Mohawk, in command

of Captain Stuart, has arrived at Bluefields. He gave no hint of British policy, except to say that he "recognized the present provisional council," and that he would return from Port Linton, whither he was bound, in a few days, and land a party of marines to assist the American sailors in guarding the property and persons of foreigners. There came very near being another riot owing to the fact that a wealthy Chinese merchant killed a troublesome Jamaican. The natives desired to lynch the Chinaman, but the Americans guarded the jail, and the Jamaicans threatened vengeance on the Chinese and Americans both. Captain Stuart broke in on a meeting of the Jamaicans, who are British subjects, and promised dire results in case of any attempt at violence, which had the effect of dispersing the mob. The Mohawk will bring back Consul-general Goslin from Greytown, and Consul-general Braida, the American representative at Greytown, is also expected.

BEGGARS ON A STRIKE.

The Authorities Came to Terms and Begged the Beggars to Beg. Bucharest Correspondence London Tele-

The largest contingent of mendicants in this unhappy kingdom is furnished by unregenerate gypsies, who are as black, uncivilized and isolated here as they were in their native land long centuries ago. They are a very clever people, who can turn their hands to almost anything, and can turn almost anything toward their hands, so that it is considered somewhat of a concession to the needs of society their part that they humbly beg for what they might easily appropriate if they had Now, one of the finest streets in all Bucharest is the Calea Vittorea, which ex-

tends the entire length of the city, from the Dimbovitza quay to the Kisseleff road. It boasts two churches, one theater, several hotels, government offices, the royal palace, the principal clubs and the most attractive shops, the boulevards being situated on either side of the street. This fashionable thoroughfare was the favorite beat of the beggars, some of whom are known to have "made a fortune and retired from the business," as French advertisements put it, in a few years. The street literally swarmed with them of late, and their number went on increasing You could not go to your hotel, take a glass of wine in a restaurant, or enter a church or theater without running the gauntlet of a score or more importunate People at last began to complain, and

the prefect of police admitted that it was an eyesore which must at all costs be removed. He therefore issued an order peremptorily prohibiting beggars from "plying their calling" in the Calea Vittorea or any of the streets which intersect it. The members of the indignant fraternity at once put their heads together and resolved to strike, and for twenty-four hours there was not a beggar to be seen or heard in Bucharest, and great was the consequent joy of the dwellers in the west end of this capital thereat. Meanwhile one of the guild called on the

prefect and requested an audience, which was granted then and there. He explained that his brethren had sent him to express their regret that any such ill-advised measure should have been taken against them, seeing that they were so popular with the wealthy classes. "Besides, if we are not allowed to take up our old position in the Calea Vittorea," he added, "we shall feel compelled to continue the strike." threat tickled the fancy of the police prefect, who laughed outright, and said: "Then strike away, my good man. You will all the sooner become profitable members of society." "It's now that we are useful members of society," responded the spokesman of the mendicants. "Every gentleman and lady who gives us a ley pence) or a few banis (a bani is the tenth part of a penny) feels insured, as it were against tenfold losses in other ways. Your own policemen will confirm what I say. "You understand me. We can pull through nicely enough without alms, God be praised, but it will be a positive loss to the alms-giving classes if we go out on a strike. We can turn our hands to other things without any painful efforts. Believe ne. I am acting in the interest of society. The prefect all at once became thoughtful, and dismissing the eloquent advocate of the poor, said he would give the matter his careful consideration. And he fulfilled his promise, for before the shades of night had fallen the police reported a large number of complaints lodged by private individuals whose watches, gold chains, silver, handkerchiefs and filled purses had been abstracted, and they knew not by whom, how, or where. A dazzling light is said to have dawned upon the prefect's mind, and early next morning the chief of the gypsy beggars received an intimation that their demands would be complied with, and that the sooner they returned to "work" better. That was on June 19. Since then people give alms in the time-honored way, and have no further loss to complain of. A beggars' strike might possibly be a boon in other countries, but in Roumania it would prove a terrible calamity.

in Summer Time. Shall we remember budding spring When Summer bloom is on the world, And with regretful sadness fling Beneath our feet the rose unfurl'd? Forgetful how the March winds sting?-Nay-rather hail sweet life's exultant

In Summer time. Shall we, faint-hearted, 'neath the heat,

Thirst for Autumnal harvest days, When fruit to toiler's lip is sweet-

Life's field with golden sheaves ablaze, Nor strive, life's labor to complete? Nay-glory in the strength, if strife, Of Summer time.

Or, shall we think with coward's heart,

"Swift speeds the year to Winter's Soon, soon, this beauty shall depart-The victor's wreath but decks his tomb. Joy is the source whence tear-drops

Nay-waiting, strike deep roots-sohigher climb Next Summer time. -Niall Herne, in Sunday Magazine.

Yellowstone National Park. The opening of the Northern Pacific from

end to end makes it possible for those seeking rest and pleasure to visit Yellowstone Park, as the very best of the season is just ahead of us, August and September being banner months. Best trout fishing in the world. Inquire of J. E. Turner, district passenger agent, 42 Jackson place, Indian-

"Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" Has en used over fifty years by millions of momers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, cures wind colle, regulates the bowels, and is the best remedy for diarrhea, whether arising from teething or other causes. For sale by druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. 25c a bottle.

There is nothing mysterious about the disappearance from the skin of eruptions. burns, scalds, bruises, ulcers and sores through the influence of Glenn's Sulphur Soap. Sulphur is a potent purifier and healer of the skin, and is most beneficially utilized in this form. To renew your youth, use Hill's Instantaneous Hair Dye.

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"Large knots of scrofula nature came on my wife's neck for four years. When she had taken two bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla, we could see the swelling was going down. Now the glands have assumed their natural appearance and sheis **Entirely Free**

from this trouble. Our children were afflicted with spells of malaria every fall but this season thay have been taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and it has purified their blood, built them up, and they have been free from all illness this winter."

E. M. BLACKBURN, Oregon, Missouri. Hood's sarille Cures

Hood's Pills are purely vegetable, and do not purge, pain or gripe. Sold by all druggists.



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*Daily. + Daily, except Sunday.
FROM INDIANAPOLIS TO LEAVE Columbus, Ind., and Louisvilla "3.35 am Philadelphia and New York *4.50 am *10.15 pm Baltimore and Washington ... *4,50 am *10.15 pm Dayton and Springfield *4.50 am 110-15 pm Martinsville and Vincennes... *8.05 am *5.00 pin Richmond and Columbus, O ... Madison and Louisville..... Logansport and Chicago Dayton and Columbus *11.45 am Dayton and Springfield *3.00 pm 12.45 pm Philadelphia and New York 3.00 pm 12.45 pm Philadelphia and New York 3.00 pm 12.45 pm Columbus, Ind., and Louisville *3.25 pm *11.05 am Knightstown and R.chmona., 14.00 pm Columbus, Ind., and Madison, †4.00 pm Martinsville and Vincennes... 14.30 pm

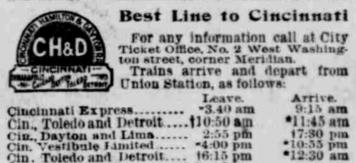
VANDALIA LINE

Dayton and Xenia *5.10 pm Logansport and Chicago *11.20 pm

Dayton and Xenia

*Daily. Daily except Sunday. From Indianapolis-St. Louis Accommodation St. Louis Fast Line...... "11:50 am Terre Haute Accommodation. 14:00 pm 110:00 am *3:35 am St. Louis Express..... Trains connect at Terre Haute for E. & T. H. points. Evansville sleeper on night train.

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*12:30 am

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HESS-Sunday, July 29, 1894, Brooks Hess, infant son of Herbert Ritchie Hess and

May Brooks Hess. Funeral Tuesday, July 31, 1894. Burial private. STEIN-Anita Marguerite, daughter of Albert and Lizzie Stein, died Saturday morning, 2 o'clock, 506 Broadway, Funeral

Monday afternoon, 2 o'clock. Funeral pri-

LOANS-Money on mortgages. C. F. SAYLES, 75 East Market street. MONEY TO LOAN-6 per cent. HORACE M'KAY, Room II, Talbott & New's Block. LOANS-Money on watches, diamonds, jewelry, without publicity. CITY LOAN OFFICE, 57 West Washington street. LOANS-Sums of \$500 and over.

C. E. COFFIN & CO., 90 East Market MONEY TO LOAN-On farms at the lowest market rate; privileges for payment before due. We also buy municipal bonds. THOMAS C. DAY & CO., 72 East Market street, Indianapolis.

LOANS-6 per cent. money on improved real estate in this city only. (No loans nade outside.) Borrower has the privilege of prepayment semi-annually. delay. Reasonable fees. JOHN S. SPANN & CO., 86 East Market.

WANTED-AGENTS. WANTED-Salesmen to sell specialties to

merchants; fine side lines; good sellers; write for samples. MODEL MANU-FACTURING COMPANY, South Bend, WANTED-Salesmen to handle a very at-tractive and profitable side line. Sells to

the blacksmith and livery trade. Is new and in great demand. For particulars address Box 67, Sauk Center, Minn. WANTED-Agents to take orders by sample at home or travel; expenses and good salary or commission to right party. Sample sent on application. Address, with stamp, Lock Box 420, New York city.

FOR SALE-REAL ESTATE. FOR SALE-Fifty-foot, east front, lot on Ash street, between Sixth and Seventh, One square east of College avenue. Was offered \$2,200 a year ago; will take \$2,000 net now, \$800 cash down and \$1,200 on as long time as is wanted. Address, J. O.,

care Journal office. FOR SALE-Eight-room modern house, on beautiful quiet street west of College avenue and south of Seventh, one square from electric line; unusually pleasant surroundings; abundance of fruit, flowers and shade. For sale at a bargain; part cash and part on time, if necessary. Too large for present owners. Address, F. H., care Journal office.

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men's garments, with one year's experience, wishes a position anywhere in the United States. Is a young man of temperate habits and is a first-class salesman, Best of references. Right place, and not salary so much, the object. Open from Sept. I. Correspondence solicited, CUTTER, 85 Mulberry street, New York

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